THE T. EATON Co. LIMITED

190 Yonge St. Canada's Greatest Store. Toronto.

YONGE AND QUEEN-STREETS, March 11, 1897.

Friday Bargains.

Basement

Tin Dish Pans, pieced, hand-made, 10 and 14-quart size, regular price from 9c to 12c each ; Friday, 8c.

Wire Potato Mashers, with wood handle, Friday, 2c each.

Granite Pudding Pans, assorted sizes, regular price 12c to 18c each ; Friday, 10c.

Japanese China Bowls, neat decorations, regular price 20c and 25c each ; Friday 14c.

Fine English China Tea Sets, 40 pieces, white, with gold band and neat green edge, regular price $3.40 per set ; Friday, $2.25.

Crystal Salt Cellars, neat cut glass patterns, regular price 5c each ; Friday, 3c.

Gloves and Hosiery

Ladies' 4-Button Real French Kid Gloves, in tan, fawn and modes, regular price $1 ; Friday, 69c.

Ladies' 4-Button Kid Gloves, in tan and brown, with self-embroidered backs, regular price 50c ; Friday, 19c.

Ladies' Black Cashmere Gloves, with 4 large pearl buttons, and colored silk stitching and welts to match, regular price 50c ; Friday, 25c.

Misses' Black Cashmere Hose, wide rib, double sole and toe, regular price 20c ; Friday, 12½c.

Men's Heavy Ribbed Natural Wool Socks, double heel and toe, fine, soft finish, regular price 30c ; Friday, 19c.

Laces and Handkerchiefs

4½-inch Black Silk Laces, regular price 15c ; Friday, 10c per yard.

Hand-made Linen Torchon Laces, regular price 3c to 5c per yard ; Friday, 5 yards for 5c.

Children's White Embroidery Collars, regular price 8c to 15c ; Friday, 5c.

Men's Pure Irish Linen Extra Fine ¾-Size Handkerchiefs, regular price 18c ; Friday, 10c.

Infants' Large Sized Linen and Crash Feeder Bibs, regular price 10c ; Friday, 5c each.

Men's Furnishings

Boys' Arctic Undershirts, fleece lined, fine quality, for boys from 6 to 10 years, regular price 25c each ; Friday, 12½c.

Men's Fine Flannelette Night Robes, collar and pocket, large bodies, 54 inches long, pearl buttons, yoke on shoulder, sizes 14, 15, 17 and 18 inch collar, regular price 39c ; Friday, 25c.

Men's 4-ply Linen Cuffs, round and square corners, best English make, sizes 9½ and 10 only, regular price 25c and 35c ; Friday, 12½c.

Boys' Fine White Unlaundried Shirts, open back, linen cuffs attached, linen bosom, reinforced front, continuous staying, all sizes 12 to 13½-inch collar, slightly imperfect, regular price 35c and 35c ; Friday, 25c.

Clothing

Men's Suits, pure all-wool Scotch and English tweeds, single and double breasted, twilled Italian and farmer satin linings, sizes, 35, 39, 42, 44 and 46, regular price $12.50 ; Friday, $5.00.

Men's Overcoats, imported all-wool, West of England cheviot tweeds, single-breasted, fly front, velvet collar, sizes 34, 35, 39 and 40, regular price $10 and $12.50 ; Friday, $7.50.

Men's Canadian Tweed Pants, striped patterns, grey colors, sizes 29 to 42, regular price 70c ; Friday, 50.

Dress Goods and Silks

42-inch Granite Dress Goods, self-colors, with small neat design, in all the leading shades, as navy, brown, green, fawn, grey, bluette and black, regular price 35c ; Friday, 20c.

40-inch New Chene Dress Material, in all the newest combinations and colors, also fancy black brocher, in latest designs, regular price 85c to 50c ; Friday, 25c.

21-inch New Japanese Blouse Silks, in fancy shot stripes, rich colorings, extra heavy weight, in the finest taffeta finish, pure silk, regular price 50c ; Friday, 35c.

21-inch Fancy Japanese Plaid Blouse Silks, new patterns and colorings, extra heavy weight, with rich satin over plaid, all pure silk, regular price 65c ; Friday, 55c.

Linings and Trimmings

36-inch Fine Twill Selicia Lining, in slate and brown shades, extra heavy quality, regular price, 10c ; Friday, 7c.

32-inch Fibre Interlining, best quality, in cream and slate shades, regular price 10c ; Friday, 3c.

200 Print Dress Lengths, 32-inch print, 10 yards in each, guaranteed fast colors, newest designs, regular price $1 25 per length, Friday, 60c.

B & C Rubber Tipped Dress Steels, fine twill covering, regular price 9c a set ; Friday, 2 sets for 5c.

Best Quality 6-Cord Spool Cotton, in white and black, all numbers, regular price 5½c a spool ; Friday, 22c a dozen.

Underwear

Ladies' Ribbed Vests, winter weight, wool mixture, long sleeves, regular price 50c ; Friday, 20c.

Ladies' Fine Scotch Wool Combinations, full fashioned, ankle length, long sleeves, regular price $2 50 and $2 75 ; Friday, $1 25.

Children's Flannelette Gowns, fancy patterns, silk flossed, sizes 1, 2 and 3, regular price 40c and 45c ; Friday, 28c.

Ladies' Ceylon Flannel Drawers, knee-band, frill into band, edged with torchon lace, regular price 85c ; Friday, 45c.

Cottons

80-inch Bleached Twill Sheeting, heavy and extra soft, pure Hochelaga make, regular price 23c a yard ; Friday, 15c.

36-inch Special Quality Bleached Heavy Circular Pillow Cotton, regular price 16c a yard ; Friday, 12c.

36-inch Superior Silk Finished Fine English Long Cloth, extra quality, regular price 12½c a yard ; Friday, 10c.

35-inch Unbleached Cotton, heavy thread, regular price 7c a yard ; Friday, 5c.

Ribbons and Umbrellas

500 yards Fancy Moire Ribbon, with velvet edge, all the new spring shades, 15c per yard.

Gents' Umbrellas, in best silk and wool mixtures, 25-in. Congo crook handles, sterling silver mounted, steel rods, paragon frames and silk cased, beautiful finish, regular price $3 ; Friday, $2.

Linens

66-inch Fine Bleached Damasks, 2 yards wide, full bleach, soft finish, regular price 60c a yard ; Friday, 38c.

70-inch Heavy Half Bleached Pure Linen Damask, fine finish, new designs, regular price 50c a yard ; Friday, 40c.

19-inch Square Fine Bleached Damask Napkins, pure linen, new designs, regular price $1 a doz ; Friday, 70c.

Full Bleached All Pure Linen Devonshire Huck Towels, colored and plain damask ends, fringed, size 21 x 42, regular price 35c a pair ; Friday, 20c.

Bleached German Crepe Linen Sideboard Scarfs, with damask centres, fringed ends and sides, size 16 x 70, regular price 30c each ; Friday, 19c.

Millinery

Violets, natural shades, with foliage, extra large bunches, 10c.

Flower Piquets, assorted patterns and styles, special, 10c.

Children's Muslin Hoods, corded and embroidered effects, 15c.

Straw Braids, assorted colors, regular price 25c ; Friday, 10c.

Bonnet Ornaments, assorted styles, regular price 15c ; Friday, 5c.

Millinery Chiffons, supple finish, in all the best shades, 46 inches wide ; Friday, 37½c a yard.

Shoes

Ladies' Dongola Kid Buttoned Boots, patent tip, new coin toe, Slater's new spring style, C & D width, regular price $3 ; Friday, $2.

Ladies' Vici Kid Buttoned Boots, coin and common sense toe, American make, A to D width, sizes 2½ to 7, regular price $3 50 ; Friday, $2.

Gents' Hand-Sewed French Calf Laced Boots, Kangaroo top, razor toe, American make, C or D widths, sizes 6 to 10, regular price $4 ; Friday, $2 50.

Cloaks

64 only, Ladies' Silk Waists, in black and white stripes and checks, tucked across the front, new leg o'mutton sleeve, regular price $5 ; Friday, $2 50.

Ladies' Silk Velvet Capes, full sweep, black and colored silk-quilted linings, jet yoke, collar and front trimmed with silver hair fur, regular price $10 ; Friday, $5.

Ladies' Box Cloth Circular Capes, edged all round with silver hair fur, shot silk-quilted linings, colors crimson, green, brown and black, regular price $6 50 ; Friday, $5.

Ladies' Short Silk Velvet Capes, full ripple, jet ornaments on back, silk-quilted linings, silver hair trimmings, regular price $7 50 ; Friday, $5.

38 only, Ladies' Jackets, in beaver cloth, colors brown, black and navy, double breasted, sizes 38, 40 and 42 only, regular price $6 to $7 50 ; Friday, $3 50.

Curtains

Fine Nottingham and Scotch Lace Curtains, 54 inches wide, 3½ yards long, choice patterns, in white or ecru, regular price $3 a pair ; Friday, $1 90.

Swiss Lace Curtains, 50 inches wide, 3½ yards long, ecru only, regular price $2 50 a pair ; Friday, $1 50.

Chenille Curtains, 32 inches wide, 3 yards long, fringe and dado top and bottom, in crimson, blue, terra cotta, electric, gold, fawn and tan, regular price $2 75 a pair ; Friday, $1 75.

Curtain Poles, 2 in. x 5 ft., bamboo or polished imitation walnut, cherry or oak, fancy brass trimmings, complete, with pins, regular price 35c each ; Friday, 50c.

Silverware

Table and Dessert Knives and Forks, rose or ebony handles, single bolster, forged steel blades, Sheffield make, regular price $1.60 per dozen ; Friday, 10c a pair.

Dressmakers' Scissors, japanned, bowed handles, nickel plated blades, size 6 and 7 inches, regular price 15c and 25c a pair ; Friday, 10c.

Ladies' and Gents' Cuff Links, sterling silver or gold plated, newest pattern, regular price 20c a pair ; Friday, 10c.

Silver Plated Ware, quadruple plates, teapots, sugar bowls, breakfast cruets, jewel cases, powder boxes, card receivers, toast racks, vases and candle sticks, regular price $2.25 to $5.50 ; Friday, $1.90.

Furniture

Bedroom Suites, solid oak, square bureau, 20 x 24 inch plate mirror, combination washstand, bedstead 4 feet 2 inches wide, with spring and mixed mattress, regular price $21 50 a suite ; Friday, $16 75.

Lounges, all over upholstered, spring seat and head, satin russe covering, assorted colors, fringed all around, regular price $6 ; Friday, $4 50.

20 only, Extension Tables, 5 different patterns, heavy carved, turned legs and centre pieces, solid oak, hardwood, antique and dark finish, extend 7 and 8 feet long, regular price $9 50 ; Friday, $6 75.

Pictures, American Artotypes, assorted subjects, framed in fancy oak moulding, with steel lining, size 25 x 31 inches, regular price $1 25 ; Friday, 50c.

Wall Papers

White Blank Wall Papers, in terra cotta, cream and blue, designs suitable for halls, dining-rooms, bedrooms, etc., regular price 8c and 10c per single roll ; Friday, 5c.

Flitter Gilt Wall Paper, colonial and Louis XV. designs, in green, yellow and cream, suitable for drawing-rooms, dining-rooms, libraries, etc., regular price 15c and 20c per single roll ; Friday, 10c.

600 Rolls Odd 18-inch Fringes, large variety of designs, and colorings, suitable for any apartment, regular price 80c to $1 25 per double roll ; Friday, 40c.

Carpets

English Body Brussels Carpets, in a variety of new designs and latest colorings, ⅝ borders to match, regular price 90c a yard ; Friday, 65c.

Tapestry Carpets, in all the latest patterns and Brussels' colorings, ⅝ borders, and ⅝ stairs to match, regular price 60c to 70c a yard ; Friday, 55c.

Royal Smyrna Reversible Rugs, best quality, new designs and colors, heavy 6-inch fringed ends, size 30 x 60 inches, regular price $4 each ; Friday, $3.

THE T. EATON Co. LIMITED

190 YONGE ST., TORONTO.

THE TORONTO WORLD.

A One Cent Morning Paper.

NO. 83 YONGE-STREET, Toronto. TELEPHONES:

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ALIENATION OF THE PUBLIC DOMAIN.

The deal which the Ontario Government has just made with Col. Engledue's syndicate is evidence of the fact that English capitalists are taking more than a theoretical interest in the New Ontario gold fields. The gentleman who has arranged the deal for the syndicate is chairman of the South African General Development Syndicate, which was organized in 1894, with a capital of £60,000. Col. Engledue's fortunate experience with the Mikado Mine, and his recent deal with the Government, show that the members of the English Syndicate have faith in the future of the Rainy River country. They have already put $25,000 in the Mikado, and they have put up $20,000 with the Government as evidence of their good faith in carrying out the new deal they have entered into. The syndicate are undoubtedly of the opinion that gold mining in New Ontario is to be a paying venture.

While all this is true, we do not see how the Government can justify the deal with Col. Engledue. What in reality does the deal amount to? What does the syndicate undertake to do, and what rights has the Government given them? The Government gives the syndicate an exclusive license to explore for minerals over two sections of the Rainy River District, embracing 64,000 acres. The syndicate is to spend not less than $30,000 in exploratork work the first year, $40,000 the second year and $50,000 during the third and last year. The sum of $20,000, which has been deposited with the Government, is subject to forfeiture if the stipulated expediture during the first two years has not been made. Stripped of its verbiage the deal means that the English syndicate has obtained an option of 64,000 acres of mineral lands for two years for the sum of $20,000. At the end of two years, or of one year, the syndicate will have explored the whole district, and if the returns are promising enough to justify their carrying the deal out they will carry it out. If not, they will forfeit the $20,000 they have paid the Government. Now this is a very safe deal for the syndicate. The sections that they have picked out are among the very best in the whole district. The Shoal Lake District is the most promising part of the whole of the Lake-of-the-Woods country, while the other section, north of Rainy Lake, forms part of what is known as the Manitou country, which enjoys a reputation second to no other district for its richness. The Globe knows nothing about the Rainy River country, otherwise it would not have asserted in regard to these two sections that

> "they appear to have been selected rather for their ease of delineation on the map than for any indication of mineral wealth which their geological characteristics so far as known reveal. Little or nothing has been ascertained as to their richness or poverty in gold or other minerals, and the syndicate in accepting these tracts and agreeing to explore them is proceeding on the prospector's plan of hoping for luck."

Such childlike simplicity is, indeed, refreshing. One would imagine the two sections had been located by the use of a wheel of fortune, or by a person blindfolded running his finger over the map at random. Such, however, was not the case. The sections were located by the syndicate. They were located by a man who has been in the territory himself for a year and who has had many men in his employ for several months. Col. Engledue has a definite knowledge of the general characteristics and of many of the details of these two sections. We venture to say he knows all about them. His particular business during the past six months has been to acquire just such knowledge as would enable him to make this deal. If the selection had been made at random the deal might be justified. But it was Col. Engledue who located the territory. If he was aware of the existence of one good mine in each of the two districts he could fulfil the conditions of the deal without spending a dollar in exploratory work. The money each year is to be spent in "actual development, exploration and mining upon the said lands." A single mine would absorb all the money the syndicate undertakes to expend. If, therefore, Col. Engledue has one good property in the 20,000 acres of the Shoal Lake section he can spend all he is obliged to spend in the development of it and tie up all the rest of the 20,000 acres for three years. Similarly, in regard to the other section of 44,000 acres. The transaction is more than suspicious.

Of course the Government will have to deal with all classes of the community alike. It certainly cannot make any exceptions in favor of Englishmen as against Canadians. Nor can it favor the capitalist at the expense of the more humble citizen. If the policy that the Government has adopted in the deal with the English syndicate is a good one its adoption generally will be equally good. Any individual who puts up $200 with the Government ought to secure a two-years' option on any 640 acres he may select. If a prospector is lucky and finds a Mikado or a Sawbill in the course of his explorations, we advise him to adopt the Engledue method of securing his find. Let him deposit with the Government $200, and he can hold not only the mine he has discovered, but the neighboring 640 acres, for three years. The $200 will form part of the purchase money, and the $300, $400 and $500 he will be called on to expend annually may be sunk in the mine he has discovered. In this way he ties up 640 acres for three years, not doing anything on it himself nor allowing others to do anything.

WHY THE GRAB SHOULD BE VETOED.

The World has charged, and The Globe has not denied, that Messrs. Jaffray and Cox negotiated the sale to the C. P. R. of the British Columbia Southern charter and its grant of coal lands. That charter carries with it a monopoly of the coal fields. Nor has The Globe denied that the conduct of Mr. Jaffray (its chief executive officer) was directly opposite to what it was preaching in its editorial columns. The Globe was denouncing coal monopolies, coal-land grabbers, and the necessity of the State making short shift of them, when, at the same time, its head was engaged in this nefarious business. Nay, further, The World has charged that the articles in The Globe were written for the express purpose of hiding Mr. Jaffray and Mr. Cox's manipulations.

How can The Globe maintain any reputation when it pretends that the C. P. R. can only have the Crow's Nest Pass Railway by surrendering the coal lands which Jaffray and Cox secured for Sir William Van Horne's Company and at the same time defend Messrs. Cox and Jaffray's conduct in the matter? The man who has the stolen goods must give them up, but the men who helped to steal them must not be blamed, for they didn't help to steal them, and any way they had a perfect right to help to steal them! Van Horne must give up the coal lands, but Jaffray and Cox, who helped to grab them, didn't do wrong.

"No Government assistance to C.P.R., except on these conditions: Control of the coal lands by the Federal Government if the road is built under the B. C. Southern charter." Isn't this refreshing? The Globe (Mr. Jaffray) telling Van Horne that he can't have the lands that he (Jaffray) grabbed for him! The first thing The Globe knows Sir William will turn on Mr. Jaffray and peach.

The World has exposed a nefarious deal against the people, a high political crime, in which the chief executive of The Globe is a leading actor, and instead of denouncing the crime that paper is shielding the men who perpetrated it.

The best evidence that The World can advance as to the dishonest methods of The Globe is that that journal has remained silent as to the demand from many quarters that the Dominion Government veto the legislation of British Columbia giving the coal lands to the charter sellers. If The Globe is honest when it says, No Government aid without surrender of coal lands, why doesn't it say, No Government aid until the B. C. charter is vetoed and we start over afresh? But it doesn't.

Only one corner of the veil has been lifted. When the whole story is told of who were in the plot, how the grab was engineered in British Columbia, furthered in Toronto, and almost consummated at Ottawa, the citizens of Canada will be more than startled.

If Hon. Wilfrid Laurier and his colleagues want a further pretext for disallowing the Act of the B. C. Legislature, let them investigate the conduct of Governor Dewdney of that province, and ascertain what, if any, interest he had in the sale of the franchises.

THE MISSIONS TO ROME.

An effort has been made for some time to convey the impression that the missions sent at various times to Rome in the person of Abbe Proulx, Chevalier Drolet and Solicitor-General Fitzpatrick, not to mention Mr. Russell, were in no way connected with the Government at Ottawa, but were merely private enterprises. Notwithstanding what Mr. Laurier said in the House when the mission of Abbe Proulx was under discussion, or what has been said by some of his friends in the press, the facts would appear to be that the Government knew all about these missions, were a party to them and that, therefore, they must accept responsibility, both to Parliament and to the country. These are days of political responsibility, and no matter how insignificant a thing may be, when done by a Government, or with the knowledge of the Government, it comes within the purview of responsibility. We have no hesitation in saying that the Government at Ottawa is responsible and must accept the responsibility of these missions. Whether the Government is blameworthy or not in asking for Papal interference is another question.

The object of these missions, as far as we can gather from what has taken place, was to induce the Pope, as head of the Roman Catholic Church, to discipline the French-Canadian bishops, who had denounced and threatened to curse every citizen who voted for Liberal candidates and all Liberal candidates who would not pledge themselves to oppose in Parliament the Laurier-Greenway settlement of the Manitoba school question. It was the work of the mission, as far as we can gather, to convey to the Holy See that the bishops were interfering with the civil rights of Canadian subjects, when dictating as to how they should vote for representatives in Parliament, and in further informing the Holy See that it was the desire of many Liberals who were good Catholics that a stop should be put to clerical intimidation. This clerical intimidation, as everyone knows, has become a serious matter in this country and must be stopped now for all time. The World's way of dealing with it is to resort to the law of the land, and to make it a high crime for any bishop to interfere with the political rights of any citizen. An article in the Criminal Code will do the work.

There are, however, in this country many Liberals who are good Catholics, yet do not wish to altogether antagonize the powers of the Church in Quebec. They prefer dealing with them in more or less sunny ways and appealing to the head of the Church rather than to the law of the land. We cannot altogether blame these men for acting in this way. As a matter of fact the Liberals of Canada, whether by conviction or by accident, are putting up the greatest fight that was ever made in this country for the civil liberties of the people. It is what nobody would have predicted three years ago. That Mr. Laurier would defy the prelates and stand by his guns in favor of the rights of Manitoba to regulate education in that province no one suspected. Nor did anybody expect that the great bulk of the people of Lower Canada would continue to support a Liberal Government which had refused Remedial Legislation. But at last apparently the Province of Quebec and its people have risen to a great emergency and have decided to maintain their civil liberties. This being the case we are not disposed to make a great fuss over what is called an invitation to the Pope to interfere in the Government of Canada. It is true the Pope is sending a representative over here, and it is quite true, we believe, that he is sending him over at the request of the Canadian Government; but those who have really at heart the vindication of the political liberties of the people will not turn their back on assistance, let it come from whatever quarter it may; and if the delegate from the Pope succeed in disciplining the bishops, in compelling them to respect the law of the land, no great objection can be taken to it. We would much prefer, as we said before, and we hope at an early date, to see the law so changed that intimidation by the bishops of Quebec will be made punishable either by imprisonment of by banishment. But if the Liberals of the country, and especially the French-Canadians, are desirous in their own way of checking the inroads of the bishops, we do not propose to condemn them in any great degree.

But we do condemn in the highest terms the disreputable tactics of that disreputable newspaper, The Mail, which is now endeavoring to hold up Mr. Laurier to public scorn because he is asking the Pope to discipline the bishops, when that same journal has twice or thrice in its turncoat career done its best to strengthen the hands of the bishops, to bulldoze Parliament into coercing Manitoba, and has done its best to kill off the civil liberties of the people of the neighboring province. Out of very shame that disreputable journal should keep silence at the present moment.

A C. P. R. ORGAN BACKS THE GLOBE.

The Manitoba Free Press is a C.P. organ, owned and managed by the great corporation. It backs up The Globe's advocacy of the surrender of the Crow's Nest Pass to the C.P.R. Here are a couple of sentences:

> The Globe refuses to entertain the idea of the best results being obtainable from Government construction of the road, and its arguments in support of that position have certainly not been answered. * * * It says: "Railway competition is a sham and a humbug. There is not in the railway history of this continent an instance of enduring competition."

The Free Press then goes on to say, as if by authority from Sir William Van Horne, that the company will not surrender its right to make its own freight rates as long as its net profits are less than ten per cent. on its invested capital. And in saying this The Free Press shatters the last argument The Globe has for its policy.

A PREFERENTIAL TARIFF FOR GREAT BRITAIN.

Mr. Laurier will not be able to reduce the tariff on goods coming into this country from the United States. Public opinion is too strongly opposed to such a proposition. It will still more strongly assert itself when President McKinley inaugurates his new protection regime. Instead of lowering the tariff Mr. Laurier may find that the people will insist on his raising it. As the Government of the United States is shaping its tariff with the object of decreasing our export trade with that country, so Canada will be obliged to retaliate and shut out American goods as far as she can. An excellent method of retaliating against McKinleyism will be to raise the tariff on American and lower it on English goods. During 1896 we imported $58,574,084 worth of merchandise from the United States. A preferential tariff and an improved trans-Atlantic service would have the effect of diverting not a little of this trade to Great Britain. Preferential trade would increase the tonnage engaged in the trans-Atlantic traffic, and to that extent it would tend to decrease the ocean rates on our exports to Great Britain. In 1896 we exported to that country sixty-seven million dollars' worth of goods and imported from it only thirty-three million dollars' worth. Preferential trade with Great Britain would tend to equalize these items. It would tend to give the vessels employed in the trans-Atlantic trade full cargoes each way. It needs but slight encouragement to turn a large volume of our import trade from the United States to Great Britain. To take a few instances from the Government returns for the year 1895: We imported 306,850 pounds of baking powder from the United States and 123 from Great Britain. Why should these figures not be reversed? They surely make as good baking powder in England as in the United States. If we cannot make it ourselves we ought to be able to get it from Great Britain. Of the manufactures of brass we imported $217,399 worth from the United States and $35,639 from Great Britain.

The figures for bicycles were $337,933 and $71,610 respectively.

Of typewriters we imported 989 from the United States and only three from Great Britain; sewing machines, 4850 and 84 respectively; printing presses to the value of $132,980 from the United States and $1338 from England.

We imported $4144 worth of spades from Great Britain and about five times as much from the United States. Our imports of perfumery were nearly four times as much from the United States as from England.

These are but a few items taken at random from the trade and navigation returns for 1895. It would not be difficult to get hundreds of similar cases. Millions of dollars' worth of goods that now come from the United States might just as well be purchased in Great Britain. We do not buy these goods in the former country because they are better made, but because of our propinquity to the United States. The establishment of penny postage with Great Britain, the introduction of preferential duties, and the improvement of the trans-Atlantic service would have a wonderful effect in diverting to Great Britain a large part of the $58,574,084 that now goes to the United States. By all means let us experiment with a 5 or 10 per cent. preferential tariff with Great Britain.

THE WRIGHT CONTEST.

Mr. Charles Logue Declined and Mr. McDougall Accepted the Nomination—An Enthusiastic Meeting.

Ottawa, March 10.—(Special.)—A representative convention of leading Conservatives of Wright County was held at Hull this afternoon, at which Charles Logue of Maniwaski and J. M. McDougall, Q. C., of Hul, were nominated, the former declining for personal reasons. Mr. McDougall asked a few hours to consider the question of acceptance. At 8.30 to-night a general meeting of Conservatives was held, when Mr. McDougall accepted the nomination, amid great enthusiasm. Speeches were delivered by the candidate, eMssrs. Josh Ellard, Labelle, Stephenson and Rogers.

ST. MONAN.

There's a rare auld village close doon by the sea,
The sea that gangs moanin', moanin';
Just twa'-ree grey hooses, an twa-ree broon boats,
An twa-ree douce fishers in blue duffle coats;
An' bairns by the hunder as merry's can be,
O, a rare auld toon is St. Monan!

It has an auld kirkyaird that's washed by the sea,
The sea that gangs moanin', moanin';
An' there in the middle o't stands an auld kirk
Wha's origin's lost in antiquity's mirk;
'Tis auld-fashioned, gothic, as quaint as can be;
A rare auld kirk has St. Monan.

An' ower to the west'ard o'erlookin' the sea,
The sea that gangs moanin', moanin';
There stands an auld castle sae eerie an' still,
Crumblin' fast to decay on the tap o' the hill,
An' here build their nests a' the wild birds that flee,
An' the craws wheelin' ower frae St. Monan.

The folk are a' fishers an' live by the sea,
The sea that gangs moanin', moanin';
Wi' their lives in their hands they gang doon to the deep,
In the mirk hours o' nicht when a' else is asleep,
For the honest maun fend, an' their wird they maun dree,
Though they come nae mair back to St. Monan.

Oh, leeze me upon them ower there by the sea!
The sea that gangs moaning, moanin';
Year in an' year out, there they are as ye see;
They live and they love an' they marry an' dee;
An' sometimes a heart or twa breaks—ay—wae's me!
E'en in the auld toon o' St. Monan.

—Jessie Kerr Lawson.

WHAT MATTER IF I SING NO MORE.

What matter if I sing no more?
To-day the cloud-ships ride apace,
To-day their fitful shadows chase
Each other o'er the hill's white waste,
Where winter loiters by the shore—
The sun is golden in the sky,
The winds sing cheerily on high,
As if some truant April day
To winter lands had come astray.

What matter if I sing no more?
To-day gives heaven promise true
Spring's return, of life full new,
Of buds by vagrant breezes wooed,
Of blossomed flowers by the door—
Some sudden morn the song of bird
In happy gardens will be heard,
Some morn the singing stream will run,
Through sloping meadows, in the sun.

What matter if I sing no more?
The mighty earth is never dumb—
No bird is near, yet with faint hum
From many trees strange music comes,
Of leaves whose summer day is o'er;
Along the marsh the silence grieves,
Pan piping on his rusty reeds,
Unhappy boy! Mindful of days
Of happiness and passioned lays.

—Helen M Merrill.

Hand-in-Hand Fire Insurance Co.

At a meeting of the directors of the Hand-in-Hand Fire Insurance Co., held yesterday, Dr. Larratt Smith was elected president in place of the late Mr. James Austin, and Mr. Hugh Scott vice-president. The Hand-in-Hand is a sister company of the Queen City, and was founded by Messrs. Scott & Wainsley in 1873. It is a great favorite with insurers, its businesslike methods and prompt settlements of all claims having made for it a first-class reputation among business men.

The fast mail train on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad was held up near Calera, Alabama, on Tuesday night by three masked men and robbed of $10,000. The money was taken from the express car. Passengers were not disturbed.

Fifty Years Ago.

Grandfather's hat! And within it you see,
Grandfather's favorite cough remedy.
Whether 'twas Asthma, Bronchitis or Croup,
Or baby at night waked the house with a whoop,
With Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Gran'ther was sure
That no cold or cough would e'er fail of a cure.
In hats the styles change, but the records will show
Coughs are cured as they were 50 years ago.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral has no equal as a remedy for coughs, colds, and lung diseases. Where other soothing elixirs palliate, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral heals. It is not a cheap cough syrup, which soothes but does not strengthen; it is a physician's cough remedy, and it cures. It is put up in large bottles, only, for household use. It was awarded the medal at the World's Fair of ninety-three. It has a record of

50 Years of Cures.

IN IT? NOT FOR A MOMENT

NOTHING IS BETTER THAN

LUDELLA CEYLON TEA

NOTHING SO SATISFACTORY.

LEAD PACKAGES 25c, 40c, 50c and 60c

THE WOMAN LOST THE CASE.

A Shuttle From a Loom in a Cotton Mill Struck Her and She Sought Damages But Failed.

Ottawa, March 10.—(Special.)—The Supreme Court to-day, after hearing argument in the case of the Canadian Colored Cotton Company v. Talbot, dismissed the appeal with costs. The case was of great interest to employers and workmen. The respondent sued for damages for injuries received whilst working in the factory. She was struck by a shuttle, which flew out of a loom run by a fellow-workman, and claimed damages, both at common law and under the Workmen's ompensation Act, 1892. The defence was that every precaution was taken to prevent accident, that guards were placed to prevent shuttles flying out, and that a similar accident had not occurred for 30 years; that a man was kept for every 46 looms to see to repairs and keep them in order, and that the plaintiff knew that the loom which caused the damage was not working properly, and that she gave no notice, as required by law. At the trial the judge held that there was no liability at common law, but left the case to the jury under the Act, and a verdict was given against the company for $1200 damages. The Court o Appeal refused to reverse the court below, or to order a new trial, and the company now appeals on the issues as stated. A rather unusual feature of the appeal is the production in the Supreme Court room of a fully equipped cotton loom, in working rder, and which was operated by hand power to show how the accident occurred. The loom was filed in the original case as an exhibit, and sent from Hamilton by freight for production at the appeal. Martin, Q. C., for appellant; Tait for respondent.

On the completion of the arguments by counsel for the appellant, judgment was given as stated.

Richmond Hill.

The regular monthly meeting of the Vaughan Township Council was held on Tuesday at Vellore, Reeve Arnold presiding, and Messrs. Ryerson, High, Kerby and Boyle also being present.

Messrs. Saigeon and Arnold, auditors, presented their report, which was very favorable, and was duly considered and adopted.

Mr. J. W. Moyes, manager of the Metropolitan Street Railway, addressed the board, and asked their assistance in obtaining the points contained in the company's bill, now before the Local Legislature. The Council considered the request reasonable, and will petition the Government accordingly.

The only business transacted by the Council was the passage of accounts for general expenses.

A petition is in circulation and is being extensively signed, for presentation to the Local House, in support of the Metropolitan's request for the confirming of certain bylaws and for further privileges in the county. A short session of the Town Council was held on Tuesday with the same object, and the Council were unanimous in supporting a resolution to strengthen the company's hands.

A successful concert was held at St. Andrew's Church, Maple, last evening. Miss A. Scarborough, vocalist, and Miss E. Switzer, pianist, attended from the village, and lent valuable assistance.

The tannery at Elgin Mills is receiving additions in the way of new machinery, and being generally put in up-to-date order by the proprietors. A new process of tanning is also being considered.

The prospect of increasing business and an early spring has set some of the business houses to work to re-paint and decorate their stores.

North Toronto.

The Town Commissioner has undoubtedly laid himself out to make Yonge-street a macadam road par excellence, from the vast number of stone that have been placed along the boulevards of the town, and unless the present application to Government to get relief from the county in this particular is granted, the town's tax rate will have to go up in corresponding ratio.

Duncan McColl made application for summonses against a number of Eglinton boys for trespass on premises rented by him. The land has formed a first-class skating rink during the last month, and has been patronized. The applicant claimed that portions of the fences had been removed at the same time. Magistrate Ellis promised an investigation before granting any summonses.

John Holden, treasurer of the Maple Leaf Fife and Drum Band, laid a charge against George Hall, a former partner in the musical combination, with the unlawful detention of the drum of the band since the 12th of July last. The charge will be heard on Wednesday evening next.

'Lection Time on Grosse Pointe.

Captain Burk.

Gen'lemens, I'm goin' tell you' 'bout de 'lection
What happen every four year,
When de Frenchman get her coat jerk round
Every mans wants to give her some steer.

Now listen! while I tell you
How she happen on my place
For most people know Alex. Cedar
What hain never seen her face.

Well! de 'lection she's come on
De June de twenty-three,
And de Frenchman know by hexperience
Dat's de time for cheap whiskee.

An' all de time fore 'lection day
I don't try work my farm,
For every man I meet she say,
"Alex., took some horn."

Big John, she's my neighbor,
Live right across the lot,
Well! John's no fool, he haint,
An' all de time watch for some pot.

Well, out come dem feller,
With lots whisky and beer,
Dey was stop on my place,
And make lots noise with cheer.

So I'se just sing out hurra for hurray,
For I can't speak Hanklish pretty well,
I don't give my politic away,
'Cause I got him for to sell.

Queer things, when 'lection tam comes round,
All big mans from town know me,
But just wait till 'lection's over,
Oh! perfidy sacre.

But I like talk wid dem feller,
Deys all so hejucate,
An' can figure on de school question
Widout their book or slate.

Bimeby I'm get so politick
I make speech on the school,
An' bote party what hear me,
Say Alex. no dam fool.

For deys boucoup of Frenchmans on Quebec,
What ain't more smart I be,
Who set on top dat Parliamint House
An' speak no better than me.

Bimeby de 'lection day come round,
An I'se hitch de old grey mare,
An' pass upon dat polling place
To put my vote in dere.

An' bote party of politick
When I was come in sight,
Walk up and strike me on the back—
Each tink dey have me right.

So I was walk upon dat pole,
And wink my eye both way,
For no man can tell which way I vote,
I don't care what he say.
Now! my hidea for politick
Is get so much you can,
For after 'lection day's gone by
You're jus' one common man.

WHEN HE HAD LA GRIPPE.

His head was tied up in a shawl,
His noble nose was red.
He thought that he was dying, but
Our friend was far from dead.
I do not wish to be unkind
Yea—he was dying—in his mind.

* * *

He hath La Grippe!—about his feet
Hot water bottles rest;
He hath a mustard plaster neat
Upon his manly chest.
He thinks, poor chap, that he is gone,
And this is how he "carries on:"

* * *

"I'm done for this time sure;
I know I'm past all cure.
Then doctors don't do a t'ing to me,
I'll hev a post mortem, then they'll see!
An' when my insides do unfold
They'll know whether 'it's only a bad cold.'
The folks in the house are far too pilent,
Th' disease I've got would kill a giant,
A cast-iron man—a man of stone—
They never hear me when I groan.
It'd take a rod of steel to rule 'em,
Them cock-robin doctors fool 'em,
I want despit remedies—strong.
It's a put-up job—that's what's wrong.
What treatment do I get—it's cruel
Boneset tea and a bowl of gruel,
'Round me head is gran'mother's shawl,
Used to wrap babies in—hear'm bawl?
A mustard plaster—a Queen Anne pill,
An' me so awfully—awfully ill!
They say, 'Oh, you'll be all right soon.'
I'll be in—ahem! before noon;
But what do they care! hear me groan,
Dyin' like a dog here, all 'lone.
With not a soul beside my cot,
To catch my dying breath—great Scot!
I wish me breath was strong and free
An' robust like it nater be,
I'd—[enter nurse]—'What's that you said?'
'Gone just three minutes!!!'—silence jade!
Three hours!—three years!!—three thousand years!!!
Approaching death has caused these tears,
I'm stone dead clean up to my waist;
Git somebody to pray—make haste,
'Do I want any soup!!' Woman!
Fiend incarnate—wretch inhuman,
D'ye want to kill me, s'that it?
Gimme strychnine when yer at it.
As I in Death's dark portal stoop,
Is't a time, jade, to gobble soup?

* * *

"You want some one else roun' here stid uv me;
Give me some gruel, that'll get rid uv me.
No, you wouldn't save me from kingdom come,
By giving me a decent swig uv rum;
Smith callied, did he, what diddy he want to know,
'If my cold was better?' Oh, woe, woe, woe!
Dying of fifty diseases all told,
An' folks think I've only got a bad cold,
When I in Death's cold clasp am firmly locked;
Won't this here household be supremely shocked?
Oh, they'll be sorry, sorry, sorry, then,
For me, the most neglected man 'mong men!
Death dews I feel up